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The Atlanta Constitution, speaking of Bryan, says his speeches "read" as well as they sound. This is not unlikely, but how they do sound!

It is now declared that Governor Pingree body else. He had forgotten to register and mething of a swearer.

A Democratic paper in New Albany coman advance of 10 per cent, is better than the decline of 10 per cent. incident to the Democratic victory in 1892.

The claim of the Philadelphia Press that the rule of recent Congresses authorizing the speaker to appoint the committee on rules and be chairman thereof affords him ch power is worth considering. The speaker should not be chairman, even if he should appoint the committee.

Word comes from New York that ex-Senator David B. Hill is engaged in a poone, since, between Tammany and the silonce potential Hill cannot have much of a party, even if he is the ablest man in his party in New York since the death of Mr. Tilden

The examination of the methods of the that no report will satisfy men who assume that evidence is not necessary to establish

The Louisville Courier-Journal has ad dressed a double-column, double-leaded editorial to the gulf States, showing them that their interest, above all other sections, lies in the Nicaragua canal and expansion. It tells them that it is better to follow Lee and Wheeler than a lot of small politicians, whose only aim in politics is to be op posed to Republican administration.

There may be a few persons who believe tatement of Rev. Clay MacCauley, to ffect that Admiral Dewey would hoist er and sail away from Manila rather than make war upon the Filipinos. Unfortuna ely for Mr. MacCauley, the admiral s on record as being in favor of American Aug. 23, 1898, to a correpondent of the New York Tribune, Admiral Dewey, standing on the deck of the Olympia, and pointing to the American "I hope it will float there for-Under date of Oct. 3 Admiral Dewey wrote President Brown, of Norwich University: "I trust that the entire archigo will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble." Again, on May 24, Admira Dewey said to an American correspondent, who met him on his arrival at Hong-Kong: I have the greatest enthusfasm in the future of the Philippines. I hope to see america's possessions the key to Oriental commerce and civilization. The brains of our great country will develop the untold ltural and mineral resources of the slands. We must never sell them. Such an ction would bring on another great war. We will never part with the Philippines, am sure, and in future years the idea that dy should have seriously suggested it will be one of the curiosities of history. Rev. MacCauley has been the innocent vic-

tim of his imagination, to put it charitably. The closing up the affairs of the Iron Hall completes the history of one of the most remarkable of the many schemes devised to wheedle people out of their money upon the most visionary pretexts. Most of these schemes are short lived and end in the es cape of the leaders before the bubble bursts, with pockets full of money. Under the guise of a secret organization based upon golden rule precepts the Iron Hall lived for years when its managers could not give a reasonable explanation to a member as to how he could get his money back. Those who did see through the scheme expected to get their profits out of the contributions of those who had paid one, two or three years' assessments and were then compelled to drop out, losing their money. That sort of thing will do for a time, but a swindle is sure in the end, to have a dozen victims where one patron is benefited. But while the Iron always others to dupe those who believe that now and then there is a person who sesses the mysterious power to get for all those who apply two or three dollars for The more mysterious and unexplainthe process the more faith the dupes seem to have in the swindlers. And when the lists of the victims are published it wil be learned that many of them are very in-

The Journal has carefully refrained from contemporary, the News, while its family permitted. The Journal will not deny that te of its polite silence it has, in comthat is to say, with mingled emotions. It ing them aid and comfort. To adhere to high boots. The kicking she does not deny,

is always painful, of course, to the rightfall to wrangling and tearing each other's be excused for grinning. It is not necespeace reigns and everybody should be happy-the one faction for getting its way, always a delightful sensation; the other one getting tremendously well paid in cash for losing. If the winners paid a big price for their whistle that is their own affair; the pleasure of blowing it may be worth to them all it costs. The Journal is not concerned with its neighbor's extravagances, but wishes to extend congratulations on two grounds: first, that during the months of its internal troubles it has not neglected for a day its heavy responsibilities in regard to the universe, but has laid down the law for all creation as usual and just as if there were no pain in its inside; second, that its troubles now being past it can take a double and twisted grip on affairs in general and particular, and with undisturbed mind and more leisure can assume the pressure to a greater degree than ever before and give the State officers, the mayor and Board of Works, the County Commissioners, political leaders, the government at Washington and all the rest a much-needed vacation. From now on great

JEALOUSIES OF THE INDIANA BRY-ANITES.

things may be expected from the News.

While there is no such factional contest which divides the Democracy of Chicago into Harrison and Altgeld factions, there is much jealousy and suspicion between the elements which may be described as the others are crying "wolf." Take the Hoosier Democrat, of Clark county. The goldite ghost has filled it with fright. In about every prominent Democrat of the State it discovers a goldite. The candidacy of Mayor Taggart fills its editor with dismay and words. Some one has spoken of Major Menzies as a man who would make a good candidate for Governor. He is another "gold-bug" Democrat, it declares, who has been brought into the canvass in southwestern Indiana to divide the Democracy and assure the triumph of the Indianapolis goldbug ring. "We are being betrayed," shouts the Clark county editor; thereat he pours out an appeal to the Democracy in southern Indiana to rise in its might and destroy the Morss-Taggart "combine." The Public Press of New Albany is another paper which assails the editor of the Sentinel and alludes to all the men of brains in the party as political parasites. In the space which is not devoted to assaults upon these men it declares that "times are so hard that labor and the products of labor are falling.' The Salem Democrat is still another sample of the papers whose editors have discovered gold bugs under the bed of the Indiana Democracy. In a recent editorial it puts Captain English in the list of the secret traitors who are seeking an opportunity to stab the cause of bimetallism in the back. The man they call "Tom" Taggart is also, they say, in the plot to defeat the cause of Democracy and Bryan in 1900 Strange as it may seem, 80 per cent, of Democratic papers in Indiana are crying out against those Democrats who are suspected of being of opinion that it is not wise to reaffirm the silver plank of the Chicago platform.

In a recent issue the Evansville Courier oses patience with one of these editors. It is for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, but it is weary of this continual abuse of Democrats who are suspected of having sufficient intelligence to discover that 16 to 1 is a losing issue. It tells these editors that Mayor Taggart did splendid service for Bryan in 1896, and predicts that he can carry the State as the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is putting it rather strong, since a large number of Bryanities in Indianapolis are of opinion that Mayor Taggart did not ruin his health in working for the success of Mr. Bryan. When, however, the Courier declares that this snarling at Taggart, Menzies, Morss pected of intelligence has for its object the keeping of such men as "Allen W. Clark and like political adventurers on top" it is getting down to the truth. The Clark element is composed of a lot of small-sized schemers who are bent on controlling the Democratic party in Indiana. To do this their organs assail all the men whom they suspect of intellectual superiority and fluence. Judging from the large number of organs the Clark coterie has they will con-From the foregoing it is evident that the | trol the Indiana delegation in the next Democratic national convention.

GUILTY OF TREASON.

The framers of the Constitution of the United States made the clearest and most libera! definition of treason that had been known up to that time. Previous to that tyrannical governments or autocratic sov ereigns had made constructive treason out of almost any act that was effensive to them. History is full of such cases. The Constitution says: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It is worthy of remark that this definition confines treason to acting with the enemies of the United States, that is of the government. There is no such thing as treason country the person of the President is not made any more sacred by law than that of a citizen. Although he is the constitutional head of the government he is not the government in the sense that would make an attack upon his person treason. British treason of numerous offenses against the bers of the royal family. The tendency in

means to side with and sympathize with. To give aid and comfort includes moral aid and comfort as well as material. Messages of sympathy and encouragement may assure them that they are right and the United States wrong, and to encourage them to continue the fight.

Judged by this rule the so-called antiexpansionists are guilty of treason against the United States. They are adhering to its enemies and giving them moral aid and comfort. They first encouraged the Filipinos to begin war by opposing the treaty and the army bill that was intended to enable the government to establish its authority, and since the war began they have encouraged the insurgents to continue it. It is not likely they will be called to answer for their conduct in any other court, but at the bar of public opinion they should be held guilty of treason.

AGUINALDO'S AIDS.

The halt in military operations in Luzon

because of the rainy season and the call of

the President for ten regiments to be the Philippines when the rainy season over has been a signal for a number of papers to pursue a course designed to lead the people to suspect that affairs are much worse in Luzon than they are represented "Let Admiral Dewey tell the country the truth about affairs in Manila," is the de mand of Mr. Wanamaker's newspaper in Philadelphia, as if the prominent officers who have come home, including Generals about the situation. With the unreliability ton Herald has again flopped, thereby giving to those who have slandered our troops and paper is simply back upon its old ground For months it criticised the idea of holding the Philippines. Suddenly it faced about urged the ratification of the Spanish treaty and vigorously supported the President. I then faces about, laments the war, accuses the administration of inefficiency and of decelving the people regarding the condition of our troops and the work which has been done. It tells its readers that our troops are camping in the water and are suffering. It chatters about the censorship of Genera Otis over press dispatches. In fact, every issue contains a chapter of lamentations Several other papers have the same symptoms. They desire to discuss who began Is it the purpose of these papers to dis courage recruiting? Would they have the President haul down our flag and sneak out of the Philippines? If not, why these complaints? Is it because in every war in which the United States has been engaged there have been croakers in the rear? After the first Bull Run, until thirty days before the surrender of Lee, political leaders and newspapers pursued the same policy that several papers are now pursuing.

Among the volunteer officers who have recently returned from Luzon is General King. He is a graduate of West Point. He returned because of his feeble health. He has recently written a letter to the New York World, at its request. He is an intelligent soldier and is in a position to criticise. Here is what General King says:

Our flag must never be lowered in face of an armed foe, and if it costs thousands of men and millions of money the insurgents who rewarded our friendship with treachery and armed attack must be utterly sub-

I much mistake the temper of the American people if even a small number fail to accord to our President and to our commander in Manila that solid support which your glorious Governor on his recent visit to our city urged as the paramount duty of the Nation to-day.

But I have said, and I repeat, that is not an easy thing to whip those well armed Tagals, protected as they were every mile of the way from Manila to San Fernando by the finest field works science could devise. If driven from the plains they can retire to the mountains or the dense bamboo thickets, through which only in single file, along crooked trails, can the be approached. Our little army in the Philppines has had to encounter great difficulles and much hardship and peril. Its losses have been severe, but those inflicted on the enemy have been infinitely greater. That it stood the climate and the hardships well was due to the fact that Major General Otis and his division commanders were tireless in their efforts to see that the men were well fed, clothed and cared for. Our supply system was excellent, our surgeons, ambulance service and hospitals equally good, and there was a total absence of com-

plaint or cause for it. Just now it is the fashion for certain papers to reflect upon the capacity and character of General Otis. He is accused of misrepresentation, and of late reports have appeared indicating that our soldiers are not well cared for. The testimony of this experienced army officer is to the effect that the precautions of General Otis and his division commanders have in a large measure

prevented disease and death. The sensible and patriotic people of the country will accept the statements of such men as General King rather than those of correspondents who write slanders about our troops and leaders from the Hong-Kong agency of Aguinaldo.

EASY DIVORCE.

The divorce based on "cruel and inhuman mystery always surrounds these cases; the rious public is left to wonder whether the wife is seeking release because her husband has a habit of blacking her eyes or kicking her down stairs, or because his cruelty consists in telling her what mother used to do. The offending husband does not in every quently he is a person of harmless and lamblike appearance, but when a court has and begin to pick out evil and ferocious characteristics that they had not before observed. The wife, that is, the lady who once bore that title, becomes an object of sympathy and is regarded as one who has happily escaped from a monster. In Eng-The evidence is given in open court, the proceedings are published and the exact nature of the cruelty and inhumanity be one instance, reported at some length in a London paper, the charge of cruelty is brought against the wife, but she brings a treason it is not necessary actually to like counter-charge against her husband. bear arms against the United States; it is she is accused of kicking her husband with and does not yield the required \$150,000. The courts were asked in a friendly suit to construct the was forced to wear strue the will, and judgment has been renting them aid and comfort. To adhere to high boots. The kicking she does not yield the required \$150,000. The

but says he had always worn high boots have locked him in his room on several ocfrom running to his mother with complaints. He says she gave him a black eye, and she playing in the drawing room trying to lift a newspaper from the floor with their teeth and he struck his face against a chair. Her tale of woe concerning him is even more serious than this. She says that once he brought two concert tickets home, but something making him angry at dinner he tore them up. This annoyed her very much. At another time he coaxed away from her e ring which had stones that were not genuine and threw it into the fire. At another time, when she was ill, he came in when the nurse was asleep and applied a poultice that was "almost" scalding hot, whereat she called him a brute. There were other charges of similar character on both sides, and the court, taking them all into advisement, decided that one petitioner had been as bad as the other and that neither was entitled to a divorce. A Kentucky judge has taken a similar course in such cases and declines to grant divorces unless the testimony is of the most convincing character. He says there is no need of a new divorce law if the magistrates will do their duty. In other localities, however, such sternness is not known. It is apparently only necessary to say "cruel and inhuman" for a couple to be set free from each other. It is true that the man complained of is usually willing that this plea should be made, but when it is fully understood what the conduct is that passes among ridiculous young couples for cruelty and inhumanity the complaisance of the judges who grant decrees on such grounds will be criticised severely. A good deal is being said about the social deterioration evidenced by the prevalence of divorces, but perhaps some of the

deterioration is in the courts. Chicago is going to have a stadium, if it can find a place to build one. Few people have time to struggle with Chicago papers long enough to find out precisely what a stadium is, but it may be gathered from the headlines that it will be a mighty nice institution, if it ever gets built.

A bicycle bug is reported in the East but assails the scorchers. The bug goes directly for the face of his foe and brings the confusion caused by the attack, the

bug punctures the tire. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Mediocre Man. "No." said the man who was feeling blue, 'I have not been a success-not even as a

Friendly and Expert Comment. He-Don't you think she has a pretty complexion

She-Pretty enough-but somehow it looks little cheap. More Information.

Tommy-Say, paw. Mr. Figg-Well? "How big is the universe?" "As big as all outdoors, of course."

Mr. Haicede came home the other evening and drove the wagon over the gate inin the lot with all the "gears" on, went to the house, and could not be awakened.

His Drink.

"You were full of whisky, wasn't you?" asked his wife next morning. "Indeed I wasn't," protested Mr. Haicede 'I met Ike Jones, what is keepin' books in town now, and he took me into a place and

ordered what they call a Jim Ricketty, an' eight or ten of them is every drop I had." THE STATE PRESS.

Indications point to a large crop of candidates for next year. A severe winter may do some damage, but the prospects are that the production will be more than the de n.and.-Muncie Times.

Hancock county is getting to have a large number of farmers who have over 1,000 bushels of grain. The fact is, Hancock farmers were never so generally prosperous.

The Columbus Herald (Dem.) is fighting John Overmyer (Dem.) who is after the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth district. Mr. Overmyer wears readymade politics.—Rushville Republican Wabash and Allen seem to be the only

Indiana counties in which the wheat crop this year is a total failure. In all the surrounding counties the crop is short, varying from one-third to one-half of an average, but in Wabash there is absolutely no wheat -Greencastle Banner. The three national banks of Muncie are

doing a business of considerably over \$2,-000,000. It has increased several hundred thousand since the last published statement, much greater than the on preceding it. Presperity may not have struck Hooppole township, Bourbon county where mossbacks and pessimists huddle and boo-hoo, but it certainly is in evidence in this hustling Republican city.-Muncie Times.

Evidently the South Bend Times is not hankering after another Bryan campaign for the presidency. Commenting on the severe losses sustained by the Indianapolis Sentinel in the campaign of 1896, the Times "Only those who passed through that ordeal can fully comprehend what a costly experience the campaign of 1896 was for Democratic newspapers that supported or acquiesced in the nomination of Bryan. Some were brought to the very verge of bankruptcy. The experience is one remembered by Democratic newspaper men. -Goshen Times.

There is one thing that some of the brethren should remember in discussing the cratic platform declarations, and that is the fact that never before 1896 did a Democratic national platform contain any reference as to what the ratio of gold and silver dollars shall be. Jefferson, the father of American Democracy, held that the com-mercial value of gold and silver must determine the ratio. That rule was adopted in passing the coinage law, which remained on the statute books for so many years with very few subsequent changes .- South Bend

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Secretary Long suffers from the not unfor them twenty minutes before he found them in his vest pocket. He has now adopted a chain attachment which he had hitherto refused to try.

The conductorship of the Bayreuth festival plays has been divided among Franz Fischer of Munich, Felix Motti of Carlsruhe, Hans Richter of Vienna, and Siegfried Wagner of Bayreuth. The series will begin with the performance of "Rheingold," on July 22, and end with "Parsifal," on

Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, tells how Isben was once loud in his praises of Russia. "A splendid country!" he said. "Think of all the grand oppression they have! Only think of all the glorious love of liberty it engenders! Russia is one of the few countries in the world where men still love liberty and make sacrifices for it. A crusade has been started in London against the "Sunday-baked loaf." It appears that there is an act of George IV making it illegal to bake bread on Sunday in the city of London, though the fact has long been ignored. The question of Sun-

baking is now to be taken up in Par-The will of the late Ogden Goelet left his widow an income of \$150,000 annually in lieu of dower, the same to be derived from certain specified real estate. It seems, how-ever, that the real estate has depreciated, lered that \$150,000 a year must be paid to

Mrs. Goelet, but that the shortage of the income of other real estate, but out of the

personalty Life-in-the-tropics item from an Enid (O. T.) paper: "Mrs. Bird, of this town, was undressing the other night when she felt something crawling up her back. She called her daughter, Miss Fanny, and the latter saw a tarantula about four inches in diameter on her mother's back. She took a and brushed it off, stamping it to

William Sodds, the preatest cattle owner

in the United States, attends to all the de-

tails of his work, intrusting as little as possible to the care of subordinates, although he could well afford to retire from the active management of his business. "If I want to be sure a thing is well done just do it myself," he says. Twice a year he accompanies his shipment of cattle from northern Arizona into Kansas City. "Plenty of salad," says Mrs. Rorer, "for the nervous woman. Fat around nerves." she declares, "smooths them out very quickly. Cereals should be avoided and fruit partaken of sparingly and never in the latter part of the day. Lean roast beef, broiled steak or chops may be eaten to advantage three times a day. Sweets

nervous woman's bill of fare, and coffee and tea sparingly indulged in. The pen work of Rudyard is valued, they At a guinea or two every minute: reckon my verse, either better or worse. By the number of meals there are in it. n the morning a comic quatrain is enough, I can breakfast quite nicely upon it; And I lunch and I dine, I smoke and I wine, And get pretty well jagged on a sonnet.

or desserts should be banished from the

THE VALUE OF SHARES. What They Are Quoted at on 'Change

May Be No Indication. The Iron Age. Of the 3,000,000 railway and miscellaneous shares sold on the New York Exchange recently 62½ per cent., or shares of the par value of \$191,373,500, represented other than steam railway corporations. The trading in a single industrial reached 377,000 shares during the week, being marked by a wide range in prices. It is in these securities that much of the purely specula-tive trading is done, since their merit as divident earners is yet to be tested. They are bought either with the idea that by shrewd manipulation they can be unloaded at an advance, or else on account of the encouragement held out of a high rate of dividends. The securities of some of the important railways have ceased to figure the speculative list, because they are practically certain to declare dividends at

a fixed rate. The speculative stocks will cease to be such only when their dividend earning capacity has become thoroughly fixed. The measure by which the new industrial cominations will stand or fall, however, is not the price of their securities in the public market. The sale of commodities at a price which yields a profit, but which is ower than the price of any competitor, offers a chance for a long life for any corporation, with results satisfactory to the shareholders, regardless of what the public or professional speculators may pay for its shares. On the other hand, a corporation, however great, which can be undersold by even a small competitor, stands in a dangerous position, which is not improved by any possible quotations for the shares sent over the "ticker." Fears have been expressed lest a financial panic should result from an overloading of the market with "trust" se-While this would be possible, there eems to be no reason for being disturbed bout the matter now. Already the leading financial houses are more cautious about joining underwriting syndicates than when the consolidation of industrial interests on a large scale was first begun; not because of any change of views with regard to the

principle of consolidation, but the possibility of overdoing the thing. And yet the financial assistance needed in the consolidation of a really good industry, on a safe basis, doubtless could be secured as easily to-day as at any time in the past.

Many of the so-called "trusts," the incorporation of which is reported from time to ime, never take actual shape. Or, such a company may begin business without the issue of shares to the full extent authorized in its charter. Again, it is usual, in bringing about a combination, to distribute the issue of stock among the owners of the various properties brought together with a certain amount to the promoters. In such cases there is really no change of ownership. The shares of such a company may amount to millions of dollars, but listing hem on the Stock Exchange does not imply that the public is expected to invest to any such extent. The public may keep its hands off altogether. Taking as an example a recent week, no sales were made on the New York Stock Exchange of the shares of a group of dividend-paying railways, with an aggregate capital of \$85,000, This may have been because none was offered for sale, but at least it shows that the listing of shares and their purchase by Nor does the public always respond when invited to subscribe to the capital stock of a new corporation. The weakness in the osition of Mr. Hooley, the English promoter who recently came to grief, was that neither his alluring prospectuses nor the inof his high-priced titled directors would induce the public to buy the shares of the various companies which he assisted in gettitng up. Mr. Hooley passed for a wealthy man because his name appeared in onnection with so many schemes capitalzed for millions, but when the bubble burst t brought little panic or ruin, because the public really had not invested largely. In his country, as in England, exaggerated

deas are affoat as to the amounts invested n many corporations having a large capital-on paper. The fact is that a good industry capably managed, with the help of ample capital, danger of being wrecked nowadays by any ordinary happening in the financial vorld. Its real assets are the same, whether Wall street quotes its shares at 21/2 or 250 and its actual liabilities are no more not less on account of such quotations. It is not meant, however, that there can be no danger growing out of giving inflated val-

Gasoline Dangers.

industrial properties.

Insurance Rough Notes. She will continue to clean her gloves with gasoline. She has also learned that carpets are more readily and better cleaned with his dangerous fluid than by other means, and she persists in using gasoline in ways most certain to give her notoriety through the medium of the newspapers. So intent s she upon cleaning those gloves that she forgets the light in the room where the glove eleaning is in process; and the same reckless thoughtlessness attends the carpet cleaning while the carpet is on the floor and the grate is full of burning coals or flaming gas. Persistence in these and similar industries under like conditions on the part of lovely women is her surest method for destroying everything combustible withn the home, making quick calls for doctors and helping reporters to scare-line space followed by harrowing accounts of the exolosion, the lightning speed of the flames and the terrible mutilation of the woman. I glove cleaning and carpet scouring with gasoline could be performed only in a room wherein is no open light or a grate fire i would be a great blessing to woman and save from destruction an immense amount of property. Gasoline would never be employed after the female mind was duly impressed with the idea that under these conditions cleanliness and death are insepar-

A Photographer's Trick. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The term "professional rates" at a pho tographer's means half the usual price charged for pictures. Considering. ever, that any applicant's word is promptly taken as to his right to such rates, and his order accepted on that basis, it is only fair to ask when the photographers will cease the little by-play, cut their prices in two and treat all comers, lay and professional, alike. It is possible for a total stranger now to get a "half rate" by merely asking for it. Why not make the "half rate" the real rate and have done with it?

McLean's Idea. Kansas City Journal.

Perhaps Editor McLean is simply trying to infuse some life into the desponden ranks of the Ohio Democracy. He knows the sight of a barrel will do this more effectually than anything else.

Not the Some.

The Mr. Johnson who purposes to found a co-operative city near Toledo is not the philanthropic Mr. Tom L. Johnson who recently offered to give Detroit a street-railway system for \$17,000,000.

The Way It Is Paid.

Philadelphia Call. "Shall have to charge you 75 instead of 65 cents for this preparation, sir, on ac-count of the war tax." "And how much is the war tax?" "Two cents a bottle."

Yes, Indeed. Kansas City Journal.

Her Majesty may rest assured that when get to return the compliment.

AGUINALDO'S

NEW ORLEANS INTERVIEW WITH SCHOOLMATE OF FILIPINO LEADER.

Aguinaldo Was Once Editor and Pro prietor of a Boy's Paper-Everyday Life of the Filipino.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. Louis M. Rodriguez, the young Filipino who has applied for the position of stenographer and typewriter to serve at the army headquarters in Manila, concluded his civil examination at the custom house yesterday and has strong hopes of securing the job. Mr. Rodriguez is a man of education and culture, and in appearance is a typical member of his race. He is short, wiry and agile, and his features bear a marked resemblance to portraits of Agui-

"I used to go to school with Aguinaldo," he remarked to a reporter who called yesterday at his office, at No. 436 Common street, "and I know him and his two brothers very well. We attended the San Juan Seminary in Manila. It is a Catholic institution and is designed to fit young men for two professions only, the law and the church. We studied Latin, philosophy, pedagogy, Roman and international law, the doctrines of personal rights and theology. One had to be a graduate of an academy or 'first school' before entering.

"Aguinaldo was a hard student," contined Mr. Rodriguez. "He used to literally turn night into day, and it was at the college that he acquired his pronounced ideas on republicanism. When he was only sixteen years old he started a little paper-a boys' paper-called La Republica. I took a great interest in the enterprise, for my father was a newspaper man and I was brought up to the trade. I wrote a great deal of poetry, which I dare say was very poor. Anyhow, La Republica did not last very long. I doubt whether there is a copy of it now in existence.

"In his school days Aguinaldo was a very quiet boy, but everybody liked him. He was good-hearted and charitable, and had is extremely well educated, and finished his schooling abroad. I don't know where his two brothers are at present. They used to live at Cavite. One of our intimates at college, by the way, was Dr. Rizal, who later on started the last war against the Spaniards. He was an able man and exercised a great influence on Aguinaldo."

"Have the well-to-do Filipinos a good education as a rule?" asked the visitor. "Yes. There is a little Filipino who someimes comes into this office. He was educated for the law, but is now a common sailor. It would surprise you to hear him talk. He can converse on any topic in a scholarly manner, and frequently speaks of the war, not merely of news events, but discussing it from a philosophic standpoint. He is a fair example of the young Filipino of good family. They are thoroughly edu-cated in everything except English and English literature."

FILIPINO LIFE. "Tell me something about everyday life among the Filipinos," said the reporter. "In what respect do their customs differ most

strikingly from ours?" "Well," replied Mr. Rodriguez, "there are two ways of living in Manila. One is very cheap and one is very expensive. All except the rich live very cheaply; it costs the upper class about the same as it does here. Fruit is the principal food of the common people, and the banana plays a very important part-more important than bread loes here. I could describe over twentyfive different ways of preparing bananas, but they are commonly ground into flour and made into cakes, which are very palatable. For 5 cents a man can buy enough panana flour to live on several days. The upper class use Spanish cooking exclusive-ly, and the prices at the fashionable cafes are about what they are in New Orleans. One cannot get a good dinner for less than a dollar. The ice used is nearly all natural ice, and is brought from the mountains,

seventeen miles away, on buffaloes. The rich Filipinos have elegant residences, and everybody employs troops of servants. A man earning \$50 a month will employ at least four. The rules regarding social intercourse are very strict. get on calling footing at house is often the work of years. One must be vouched for to an extent unknown even in Europe. Promiscuous calling on young ladies is strictly interdicted, and the usual American courtship would be regarded with horror. Once, when I was a mere boy, a ompanion about my own age accosted a young girl on the street and told her she was very pretty. She belonged to a Span-ish family, and next day her brother hunted up my friend, who insisted that he meant the remark as a harmless compli-'My sister knows she is pretty, said the Spaniard. 'She does not desire the information from you. There is my Next day the two met in a room and exchanged shots at a few paces. Both were killed. My innocent part in it was made a pretext by the Spanish authorities to squeeze money out of my father, and he paid them nearly \$3,000 to prevent my

Were the Spaniards as oppressive as they have been described?" the reporter asked. TYRANNICAL SPANIARDS.

"Yes, fully," replied Mr. Rodriguez, his celpts and expenditures. Bishop Newman's eyes sparkling with angry recollections. "They looked down on the Filipinos because of their dark color and never missed an opportunity to insult and humiliate them. The taxes were outrageous and the country was ridden by idle priests. The average Filipino is naturally of a religious temperament, and has great faith in the efficacy of prayer. In our house we prayed regularly nine times a day-upon rising, before breakfast, after breakfast, before and after linner, before and after supper, in the evening and just before going to bed. All of our neighbors did the same. The Filipinos live in an atmosphere of continual "What do you think of the outlook for the

"It cannot last a great while. ources of the Filipinos are limited and they will become exhausted. They are making a terrible mistake, but it is not due to wickedness. They are simply ignortant of this country, its resources and its policy. They magine that the Americans want to drive them away and take their country. They are not used to dealing with honest people. You must remember they have never come in contact with anybody except the Span-iards. If they understood the situation as it really is they would throw down their guns and welcome the Americans as sav-"How do you feel yourself about taking

service in any army that is fighting your I feel this way about it," replied Mr. Rodriguez, earnestly. "I am going, if I am accepted, in a civil capacity, as a clerk. believe the American cause to be just, and feel I can occupy that kind of a position without sacrifice of honor. I could not go into the ranks. It would be impossible for me to take up arms against my own people, but I do not believe any American offiper would ask me to do such a thing or plame me for refusing. But if, for instance, was told to go to such and such an insurgent camp and do my best to convince the leaders of their error, I would do so gladly. hope that I may be ordered to carry such message, for I believe I could make myself valuable. I know nearly all the leaders personally and my family is well liked on he island. My father, who is now dead, was especially popular among the poorer people, to whom he was always very kind. My mother died last year in Chicago and I determined then that I would never leave this country, but I would like to look at my old home once more and see if my father's grave is being cared for. That is why I ap- | the secretary ordered another board that plied for this position. Rodriguez himself is a good illustration of

acter and has made them such unexpectedly good fighters. He says when he was a boy ne noticed that nearly all the implements and machines brought to the islands were of American invention, and he longed to come to this country and see its marvels with his own eyes. After his father's death make the journey at once. His mother could not bring herself to part with him, so he brought her along, and they lived at San cisco while he acquired the language Then they moved to Chicago and bought a little home. He supported them both by working as a clerk and doing translating fter hours. Incidentally, he started a Spanish-American newspaper for cir tion in Central America. After his mot death he started for Cuba, but stoppe New Orleans, and has remained here

He does translating for nine but ness houses and helps edit a local Spanish

THE LATE BISHOP NEWMAN. Tactful Man with Friends in All Classes of Society.

New York letter in Philadelphia Press.

It was made clear in Newman's early pastorate that, after all, the greater quality upon which he was to rely for a career, with a charm of the spoken word as an accessory, was an ability to mold mento marshal groups of them to his purposes -in fact, the very quality which in the world that is outside of the church makes men politicians. His tact was exceeded by no man in this city, even during the somewhat unhappy or unsuccessful experience that he had while serving as pastor of a Congregational Church. It was a church built for Dr. Hepworth, of Madison avenue, not far from the Grand Central Station. The structure was of corrugated iron, and was built in the form of an amphitheater. It was an attempt of the Congregationalists to do in middle New York what Spurgeon had done in London and what Talmage was trying to do in Brooklyn. Dr. Hepworth from that pulpit and Dr. Newman was hired as pastor, in the expectation that he would pack the amphitheater, make it financially successful, a condition it would have reached before it could carry on the broad evangelical work which was planned for it by those who established it. Dr. Newman never preached with greater skill, with finer use of all of the arts of rhetoric than he did in the two years he held this pulpit. But it is doubtful whether Beecher himself would have been successful there, and wher Dr. Newman gave up that pulpit the church was abandoned, the quaint structure pulle down and the Manhattan Athletic Club erected its beautiful building upon the lot. A less tactful man, a man who had not the capacity of the politician, which especially distinguished Dr. Newman, would found it extremely embarrassing to pass from that experience into the new relation which he at once resumed, returnng to his early pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist Church at Washington-a pastorate that threw him into the intimate relations with General Grant, which were maintained until the general's death. Dr. Newman, between the time of the first pastorate of the Metropolitan Church and his return to it, had traveled once around the world, many times across the American continent and across the Atlantic, and had been brought into contact with princes of the church of all denominations as well as with many of the statesmen and rulers who were in power at that time. As he had a singularly retentive memory, an unusual capacity for sifting, so that served in his memory what was worth preserving and discarded the rest, as he had a ightful sense of humor and a happy faculty of narration, he was able to draw upon the vast stores which his experience as a traveler had given him, so that he became a charming entertainer, always holding an even place, even with men who had in early He kept a diary for many years, and if it could be published it would relate many interesting anecdotes or experiences with some of the world's great men, as well as with the poor and unfortunate or downtrodden whom he discovered in New York and San Francisco, as well as in Africa and

Probably no clergyman of the North, excepting Henry Ward Beecher, ever obtaine and maintained the affection of the colore race in the South, especially those who had been in slavery, as Newman did. tense, and he was impatient with those who professed a despair of any future for the red man, saying that a race that had been for 200 years in slavery could not in one generation overcome the fluences of that servitude. It was this affection of the colored people, and especially of the colored Methodists, that, in large measure, made it possible for Dr. Newman to be chosen bishop at the convention held

in India.

at the Metropolitan Opera House in this It was this triumph which also illus-trated Dr. Newman's great skill in marthem, and it is probable that no man was ever elected bishop whose candidacy for that place was more adroitly handled, both by himself and his friends, than was the case with campaign made for Dr. Newman. A majorhurch did not look upon the selection of Dr. Newman for bishop favor, and some of his friends, know-ing of this feeling, were pursuaded that he could not be elected. however, was perfectly sured his friends that it would all come out right. When the colored delegates visited Mrs. Grant and were cordially When the colored delegates received by her, she said to them: hope that you are going to elect friend, Dr. Newman, bishop." When reception was in progress at the house the colored delegates and others first greeted the bishop and then went straight from the platform to the box in which Dr. Newman and gave him a welcome, and many who saw this predicted that Dr. Newman would be elected bishop, even though the pishops themselves opposed Warner Miller, who had given up his days and nights to the work of electing his life-long friend, Dr. Newman, bishop, came in contact with the colored delegates, he saw how deep-seated was the affection for Dr. Newman, and he felt that, through the aid of the African Methodist Epi Church, especially of the South, the bishor would be elected. And so he was. Yet Bishop Newman, within a few years after his election, made this remarkable confession of belief. Said he: "It is my firm conviction that not many years wil the world will number no more than threethe Roman Catholic Church being one, the ists and the Presbyterians and Congregationalists will be drawn, and the Baptists, who will maintain for all time their doctrine respecting immersion, which alone will keep them from being absorbed like the Presbyterians with the Episcopal Church. Bishop Newman had accumulated considerable property, most of it coming from royalties upon the sale of books. All of the fees which he received for marriage or funeral service, or for preaching sermons here an there outside his regular duty, were devoted to religious and charitable purposes, and he kept a regular book account of such re-

was chiefly interested. ALGER'S METHODS.

standing of his friends has been that the

income from his estate will be devoted to

the support of Mrs. Newman during her life, and that afterward the estate will be

distributed in aid of those special philan-

thropies and educational work in which he

How the Secretary Makes Himself

Felt and Asserts His Power. Washington Special to New York Press. Secretary Alger is directing the affairs of his department in no uncertain manner. Whatever the feeling in administration cir-cles may be against him, he seems determined to assert to the fullest extent his power as an executive officer. He understands all the hostile movements in and out of Washington to force his resignation, but Alger is ignoring and will ignore all pressure and hints. He says it will take the direct request of the President to get him out of the Cabinet. In this situation, and while struggling for his official existence, it might be supposed he would bend somewhat before the storm. Several of his subordinates have assumed that with the many fights Alger has on hand in Michigan and elsewhere he would pay little attention to his department, They have been brought to their senses with a round turn. Alger more than ever insists on having his orders obeyed. Recently he overruled an order suspending a contractor for guns and carriages who was behindhand in their delivery. He insists that while away no action of importance shall be taken without his approval. The consequence is that all orders and details of any consequence must be submitted hereafter to the secretary by telegraph. It he does not like them they will be canceled

summarily The engineer department got a touch of the secretary's iron rod to-day. The chief of engineers presented the report of a board recommending a seven-hundred-food span in a new bridge authorized for St. Alger inquired the width of the span in the bridge already erected there. learned that 500 feet was the limit in the bridges constructed, and he promptly approved the report of the engineer board. General Wilson ventured to suggest that Congress left the determination of the to the engineers, but the secretary would not have it. He insisted that the report of the board could not be adopted without the approval of the secretary of war, and General Wilson had to admit the fact. Thereupon will in all likelihood recommend a shorter span than 700 feet. St. Louis representatives the pluck which is part of the Filipino char- | are pleased with Secretary Alger's action in their case. They say that the report which has been disapproved would have made the construction of the new bridge too expen-

Alger evidently will be "much in evidence" around the department for the rest of his term. His friends say he has been charged he inherited about \$3,000, and determined to with the responsibility of so many things make the journey at once. His mother he did not do he is determined to be responsible for what is done hereafter.

Something in a Name,

Vashington Special to Indianapolis News. The postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., was recently called upon to take a clerk and car-rier from the eligible list. The choice was between two men-Work and Doolittle. He selected the former, and the Postoffice De-